SEPTEMBER 5, 1771. THE NUMBER 10[illegible]

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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WARSAW, *May* 15.

THE Confederates are now actually on their March towards Cracow. Their Intention is to proceed to a new Election of a King there, but we are assured that the patriotick Party, and the Ruſſians, will not permit them to carry Matters to ſuch an Exceſs of Raſhneſs; in Conſequence of which three Ruſſian Regiments, as alſo Colonel Drewitz, and Major Suwarrow, at the Head of their reſpective Corps, have already received Orders to march againſt them. M. de Saldern, Ambaſſadour from Ruſſia, is every Day in Conference with the King.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 3. The Turkiſh Veſſels which ſailed from the Dardanelles, to the Number of fifteen, in Order to burn the Magazines formed by the Ruſſians in the Iſle of Ipſera, met with the Enemy, and were beaten by them.

PARIS, *May* 31. On the 27th Inſtant forty two Counſellors of the Chatelet received Letters de Cachet, which baniſh them to different Places. They have Orders to depart within twenty four Hours.

It is ſaid that M. de Guignes, our Ambaſſadour at the Court of London, is recalled.

We have Letters from Rochford, which ſay that the Women of the Iſle of Rhe have occaſioned a Riot on Account of a Tax that was to be laid upon Beef. We learn from Nancy that there was a conſiderable Riot in that Place likewiſe, on Account of the bad Quality of the Bread that was ſold. Four Thouſand Women were in Motion, and the Garriſon was obliged to take up Arms to diſperſe them.

June 1. The new Code of Laws has at length appeared. It conſiſts of forty Quarto Pages, and is intended for ſimplifying every legal Proceſs, and leſſening the Expenſe.

PETERSBURG, *May* 10. A circumſtantial Account of Major General Weiſſman's Expedition has been publiſhed by the Court, and it appears that with ſeven Hundred and twenty Men he defeated five Thouſand Turks. The Officers and Soldiers acquired immortal Honour.

May 14. This City is at preſent the Rendezvous of many different Nations. We have Bredziah and Jediſſanky Tartars, Kirkizes that border on China, Georgians, Greeks, Circaſſians, Caburdians, and Crebans, Poles, and Coſſacks, all of them differing in Phyſiognomy, as well as in Dreſs and Language. The Kirkizes inhabit Mount Imaus. They have ſent a numerous Embaſſy, which has been ſix Months on its Journey. Among them is a young Prince, who has twenty nine Brothers, and cannot tell how many Wives the Chan his Father poſſeſſes.

VIENNA, *May* 25. Couriers conſtantly paſs and repaſs between our Court and thoſe of Berlin and Peterſburg, but we know Nothing of the Contents of their Deſpatches. The Marks of Eſteem, however, which are ſhown to Count Orlow and Prince Dolgorucki, who are unexpectedly arrived here, clearly prove that a good Underſtanding ſubſiſts between her Imperial Majeſty and the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Her Imperial Majeſty, willing that Admiſſion into religious Orders ſhould be entirely free, has publiſhed an Edict by which all Legacies or Donations to eccleſiaſtical Bodies, under any Title whatever, are totally prohibited, under ſevere Penalties, both to the Donor and Donee.

LEGHORN, *May* 14. We learn from Calabria that they have apprehended a Robber called Bruno Grillo, who had rendered himſelf formidable by the many Aſſaſſinations which he has committed for theſe twelve Years paſt. He had made himſelf, in a deep Foreſt, a ſubterraneous Retreat, which would never have been diſcovered, had he not been betrayed by the Man who carried him Proviſions, and who was the only human Being with whom he held any Commerce. This Villain has confeſſed that he committed ſixty three Murders.

NAPLES, *May* 14. The Lava of Mount Veſuvius, having made itſelf a new Opening, has deſtroyed many Hundred Acres of Land, and ruined ſeveral Individuals.

POLAND, *May* 23. Obreſcow, the Ruſſian Reſident, has been conducted to Semlin, an Auſtrian Fortreſs oppoſite to Belgrade. This is a great Step towards Peace.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 19. Captain Paulin de Saint Tropes ſailed lately from this Port for the Morea, and was taken, off the Iſle of Candia, by a Pirate, who maſſacred him and all his Crew.

VERSAILLES, *June* 5. The Dearneſs of Corn has reduced Franche Comte to a deplorable Situation. The King has ordered fifty Thouſand Livres to be diſtributed among the Poor of the different Communities. The Incumbents of the different Pariſhes have ſeconded his Majeſty, and diſtributed Alms.

LONDON, *June* 10.

THE Account in the Papers, which ſays that the Aurora was ſafely arrived at Bombay with the Loſs of her Maſts, we are aſſured is totally void of Truth; as the Greenwich Eaſt Indiaman, which is juſt arrived, in a ſhort Paſſage from that Place, gives not the leaſt Tidings of her, but, on the contrary, aſſerts ſhe is given over there, and that they are as much at a Loſs to account by what Accident, or where ſhe met with her Fate, as we are at home. And we can take upon us to ſay that no Expreſs has been received by the Eaſt India Company of her Arrival at Angenge, or elſewhere; but that, on the contrary, they have given over all Hopes of her Safety.

We can aſſure the Publick that Lord Bute, notwithſtanding the Aſſertions to the contrary in ſome of the Papers, enjoys as good a State of Health as he has done for many Years paſt.

It is reported that the Spaniards have taken another Iſland in the South Seas.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *May* 21.

"The Miniſters of the War and Marine Departments have juſt preſented to the Council their reſpective Projects for augmenting the Pay of the Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, which have received the Approbation of the Council, inaſmuch as the Whole tends to the Encouragement of the Military in every Reſpect; but as the Queſtion is, how to fix a Fund to ſupply this Augmentation, the Buſineſs was poſtponed till farther Orders, all the Funds being already anticipated.

"The next Day the Duke de la Vrillier laid before the Council ſeveral Letters from the Intendants of the different Provinces, informing the Court that in all the Towns, Communities, and Pariſhes, there had been Meetings of the Inhabitants, to which their Magiſtrates had not been invited; and that they had agreed and reſolved that as the King's Edicts and Declarations for collecting the Land Tax, the Tax for the Maintenance of the Gendarmes, the Poll Tax, the Twentieth Penny, &c. had been regiſtered by the Parliament, now that his Majeſty had aboliſhed that Body, the Receipt of theſe Taxes ought to ceaſe, as the Cauſe that gave them Force and Credit had ceaſed. In Conſequence, the Receivers of theſe Taxes can no longer levy them, and had Recourſe to the Intendants for a Supply of *Porteurs de Contraintes* (Bearers of an Order, or General Warrants, to ſeize and impriſon any Perſon) Soldiers, Dragoons, &c. &c. which theſe Intendants refuſed to grant without expreſs Orders from the Court, which is greatly embarraſſed at this Increaſe of Troubles. This is the moſt fatal and deciſive Blow that could be ſtruck to open the King's Eyes, and let him ſee the wicked Proceedings of the Chancellor; for if the People perſiſt in refuſing to pay, the King's Troops will not be ſufficient to quarter one Soldier only on each refractory Individual, to diſtrain, or in Garriſon. Moreover, whoſe muſt the Money come from for Payment, if every Landholder, and every private Perſon, refuſe to pay?

"This is our preſent Situation, and Nobody will venture to accept of the Premierſhip, nor of the Place of Comptroller General, which the Abbé de Terray ſtill keeps againſt his Will."

Mr. Wilkes ſeems to be very induſtrious to ſecure the Livery in his Favour. He was obſerved on Sunday, about one o'Clock, going alone through Fleet Street, courteouſly bowing and ſhaking Hands with Numbers, till he came to St. Paul's Churchyard, where he croſſed and repeated the ſame Civility as he returned back on the oppoſite Side.

It is imagined that before Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne have ſtruck a Balance they will drag in, by Way of ſtrengthening their Cauſe, the Names of Half the Gentlemen in London. Such Proceedings are mean, baſe, and ungenerous; as they have already made free with the Names of ſome who perhaps never ſpoke to them in their Lives, and would not, upon any Conſideration, have had their Names quoted in ſo ſcandalous and diſgraceful a Diſpute.

The Officer of Police in Conſtantinople lately made a ſudden Viſit to the Bakers of that City, and finding in the Shop of one of them ſome Bread ſhort of Weight, he hung the Baker up inſtantly before his own Door, as a Sign hung out, as he expreſſed it, that People might not buy Bread there.

The laſt Letters from Gibraltar inſinuate that a Spaniſh Camp was forming in the Neighbourhood of La Roche; and that one Moldivi, a French Engineer in the Spaniſh Service, had declared that Gibraltar was not impregnable.

The Salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, it is ſaid, is to be increaſed four Thouſand Pounds; from ſixteen Thouſand Pounds, its preſent Eſtabliſhment, to twenty Thouſand Pounds a Year.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *June* 4.

"Letters from Vienna, by the laſt Poſt, confirm the Account of the Arrival there of the Reſolution of the Court of Peterſburg, and add that in Conſequence of the Plan which the Empreſs of Ruſſia has formed, in conſenting that her Troops ſhould not paſs the Danube, General Count de Romanzow will remain with the grand Army of that Sovereign, conſiſting of one Hundred Thouſand Men, on this Side the ſaid River, the better to receive the Ottomans in Caſe they ſhould come to attack him; and in the mean Time General Prince Dolgorucki, at the Head of fifty Thouſand Men, will endeavour to get Poſſeſſion of Crim Tartary.

"We are informed, by Letters from Paris, that the new Code of Laws regiſtered on the 17th Ultimo was made publick on the 29th of the ſame Month. The Lawyers ſay that it is the Ordinance of 1607, copied almoſt entirely.

"Count A———ri, a Piedmonteſe Nobleman, againſt whom Lord Ligonier has commenced a Suit in England, is now at the Hague, where he reſides incognito, and lodges, it is ſaid, at the Houſe of M. d'Arunha, the Portugueſe Miniſter here."

A few Days ſince an Expreſs arrived at the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour's, from Madrid. He was in ſuch Haſte that he only ſtayed four Hours, and then ſet off again for Spain.

We are aſſured, by a Gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, that though he ſaw Nothing there of the Diſturbances ſo frequently mentioned in the Papers, yet it is certain the Court are ſo apprehenſive of a Riot that an Edict has been publiſhed by which the People are forbidden, under Pain of the ſevereſt Puniſhment, to be ſeen talking to the Number of Half a Dozen at a Time in the Streets.

The laſt Advices from Paris ſay that the French King is afraid to enter that City. He ſpends his Time entirely between Verſailles and Marli, and permits his Chancellor to perform all publick Buſineſs. Not a Night paſſes but treaſonable Papers are found paſted up in the publick Squares, notwithſtanding the Vigilance of the Police. On the 28th Ultimo a Paper was ſtuck upon one of the Gates of the Church of Notre Dame, which concluded with theſe Words, *Oh! for another Ravaillac.*

A new Treaty is now on Foot between the Courts of Verſailles and Turin, and nearly concluded, which, it is ſaid, is in direct Oppoſition to the Treaties between the Sardinian and Britiſh Courts.

We hear that Commodore Byron has carried out with him freſh Inſtructions to keep the French within their Boundaries, for carrying on the Cod Fiſhery at Newfoundland; as every Seaſon, ſince the Concluſion of the late War, they have given great Trouble to the Governours and the Captains of the Men of War ſtationed there, by ſetting up freſh Claims to Harbours, fiſhing Works, &c. beſides pretending a Right to the Salmon and Whale Fiſheries.

His Majeſty's Ship the Panther of ſixty Guns, Captain Gayton, in which the Honourable Commodore Byron was proceeding to his Command to Newfoundland, is put back to Plymouth, with the Loſs of her Mainmaſt.

Saturday Morning, at four o'Clock, died George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Viſcount Sunbury, Secretary of State for the Northern Department, Ranger and Warden of Salcey Foreſt and Buſhy Park, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Northamptonſhire, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Garter, a Governour of the Charter Houſe, and Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces.

Laſt Night died at his Houſe, near Hanover Square, after a tedious and painful Illneſs, which he bore with the greateſt Fortitude and Reſignation, the Biſhop of St. David's in 1744, and tranſlated to the See of Durham in 1752, in both which Dioceſes his Name will be long remembered with Honour and Regret, by Laity as well as Clergy.

June 13. Monday Evening ſome Deſpatches were received by Count Bruhl, the Saxon Ambaſſadour, which confirm the Accounts of an Accommodation taking Place between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; and add, that a Suſpenſion of Arms has already taken Place.

Private Letters from Paris aſſure that the Princes of the Blood, and Nobles, who have been baniſhed, are expected daily to be recalled, and that the Affairs of that Kingdom will then be put on a more amicable Footing.

On Tueſday there was a numerous Meeting of the Bill of Rights Society at the London Tavern, at which forty three Members dined, when the Lord Mayor ſubſcribed one Hundred Pounds, and ſeveral other Subſcriptions were received, amounting, in the Whole, to about five Hundred Pounds. Nineteen new Members were propoſed for the next Meeting.

Policies are opened at the Royal Exchange upon the Succeſs of Mr. Alderman Wilkes's Election. Sixty Pounds are taken to return one Hundred if he ſhould nor be choſen.

Mr. Horne's laſt Letter has done Mr. Wilkes more Diſſervice than any of the other particular Charges the Parſon has brought againſt him. Such a Series of regular Facts amount to more than *prima Facie* Evidence; and unleſs Mr. Wilkes can, in his Reply, demonſtratively prove that the Whole is a String of Falſehoods, the Publick in general will look upon him as the moſt ungrateful unprincipled Profligate that ever dared to inſult Generoſity and Friendſhip. If he ſhould have the Adroitneſs to overturn all Mr. Horne's Aſſertions, he will raiſe himſelf in the general Eſteem of Mankind, and Mr. Horne will deſervedly be thought an arch Fiend, able in Villainy, and practiſed in Deceit.

There are now two vacant blue Ribands, the one by the Death of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and the other by that of the Earl of Halifax, both of which will be filled up before the 25th of next Month, being the Day fixed for the Inſtallation.

Yeſterday the Right Honourable Lord Hide kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed Chancellor of the Dutchy and Palatine Courts of Lancaſter, in the Room of Lord Strange, deceaſed. He was afterwards ſworn in one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Seat accordingly.

Though we have lately ſuffered the French Ambaſſadour and his Attendants to viſit our Dockyards, a Correſpondent obſerves that in March 1770, when an Engliſh Eaſt Indiaman, having loſt her Maſts off Uſhant, ſteered into the Road of Breſt to refit, the Intendant of the Marine ſent a Meſſage, charging the Crew not to come on Shore. The Officers, indeed, were permitted; but ſo cautious were the French that they conducted them by the back Wall of the Fortreſs of Louvernois, a Town about twelve Miles off, where they continued for five Weeks under the ſtricteſt Inſpection. In the mean Time the Ship was ſupplied, and being fit for Sea, the Officers were brought to Town, to a Coffeehouſe near the Eſplanade, where the Swiſs Regiment was exerciſed for their Entertainment, after which they were conducted on Board their Ship, but not till it was dark; and a fair Wind ſpringing up, they ſet ſail the next Morning.

June 14. Yeſterday there was a grand Court and Drawing Room at St. James's, at which his Majeſty was preſent; all the great Officers of State, foreign Miniſters, &c. attended. After it was over, a Cabinet Council was held; at which the Lords North, Rochford, and Suffolk, aſſiſted.

Yeſterday the Earl of Suffolk had a Levee, for the firſt Time, as Secretary of State for the Northern Department, at his Office in Cleveland Row, at which all the foreign Miniſters, &c. attended.

Yeſterday the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and the Solicitor General (Mr. Wedderburne) attended the Court at St. James's, and had an Audience of his Majeſty, by whom they were very graciouſly received.

A certain aged Lady of high Rank, we are informed, is going to make an Excurſion into the Country for the *Benefit of the Air*, the Latitude of London being too warm for her Conſtitution, ſo that it is expected her Route will be directed towards the *North*.

On Monday next the Remains of the Biſhop of Durham will be conveyed to Glynde in Suſſex, to be depoſited in a Vault in the new Church lately built there by his Lordſhip.

We are informed that the yearly Revenue of the late Lord Halifax's Eſtates is now (being free from Encumbrances) worth thirty Thouſand Pounds a Year.

Eighteen Horſes in training, the Property of the late Jennifon Shafto, Eſquire, were ſold by Mr. Pond, at Newmarket, laſt Monday, for ſix Thouſand one Hundred and forty four Guineas. The principal Buyers were Lord Groſvenor, Mr. Storde, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Chriſtopher Blake; the latter purchaſed the famous Horſe Gnawpoſt, for ſeven Hundred Guineas.

June 15. Lord North is appointed Ranger and Warden of Buſhy Park, in the Room of the Earl of Halifax, deceaſed; and alſo Ranger and Warden of Salcey Park, in the County of Northampton, as being contiguous to his Eſtate in that County.

It is reported that the Duke of Grafton's being appointed Lord Privy Seal was without the Conſent of Lord North, who had offered it to Lord Chatham, by whom it was rejected, he inſiſting on Lord Camden's being reſtored, as likewiſe on a Diſſolution of Parliament.

The following Fact will ſhow to what a Height of Impudence our London Tavernkeepers are arrived at, and how cautious the Gentlemen concerned ought to be of thoſe in whom they confide. A few Days ago a Gentleman called at the London Tavern, to leave a Letter for the Chairman of the Society of Supporters of the Bill of Rights, at their then next Meeting. He ordered, at the ſame Time, Wine and a Beef Stake; while his Stake was dreſſing he recollected ſome Miſtake which he had made in his Letter, and deſired the Waiter to return it for him to correct. The Waiter ſneeringly replied, "Sir, my Maſter has burnt your Letter." "Burnt it! burnt it! (replied the Gentleman) you muſt miſtake; call "your Maſter." The Maſter accordingly came, and, with a great Deal of Gravity, confirmed what the Waiter had ſaid; and added, *he would burn every Letter that came directed to the Society*, and began to caſt injurious Reflections on them. The Gentleman, who was out of Patience with the Landlord's Impudence, took his Hat and Cane and retired. Whether this extreme ill Uſage is known to the Gentlemen who compoſe that Society we cannot tell.

We are well aſſured that ſeveral Changes of Conſequence will take Place, in a ſhort Time, upon the Reſignation of ſeveral great Men now in Office.

All the foreign Miniſters reſident here are hourly making a Jeſt of the egregious Folly, and glaring Abſurdity, in appointing Lord Suffolk Secretary of State, and Mr. Wheatley his *Comes*, neither of whom can ſpeak a ſingle Sentence of French. *O Fleſh, Fleſh, how art thou fiſhified!*

Yeſterday the Right Honourable Lord Suffolk kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department, in the Room of the late Earl of Halifax.

We hear that the Society of the Bill of Rights, who have again begun a Subſcription for the Payment of Mr. Wilkes's Debts, will, at their next Meeting, take into Conſideration the State of the fifteen Hundred Pounds which were remitted to that Society from Charleſtown. The ſeveral Members of the Aſſembly who voted that Sum out of the publick Money did it, no Doubt, with a good Deſign, and for the Good of the Province, but have ſince found, to their Coſt, that they muſt ſtand to the Loſs of this Sum themſelves, as it cannot now be taken from the publick Caſh of the Province; and it is certainly every Way conſiſtent with the Spirit and Conduct of ſo publick ſpirited an Inſtitution as the Society of the Bill of Rights to preſerve their Friends from being Sufferers in their private Capacity, for what they did as Members of the Aſſembly, eſpecially if it be conſidered that many, who, in their Zeal for a good Cauſe, gave their Vote, can very ill afford to pay their Quota towards ſuch a Sum of Money.

Two Caveats are entered in Doctors Commons, againſt the proving of the Will of the late Earl of Halifax.

A very powerful Aſſociation is forming in the capital Provinces of France, TO REFUSE THE PAYMENT OF ALL TAXES.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"We are at preſent in ſuch Confuſion in this Capital, and indeed all over the Kingdom, that the Miniſters of State are taking every Precaution to prevent a civil War. Gentlemen and Eccleſiaſticks are ſent to the Baſtile by Dozens; the new Parliament dare not tranſact any Buſineſs, for Fear of being arraigned by the old Parliament, Princes of the Blood, and the greateſt Part of the Nobility, as an unlawful Aſſembly, ſeveral of them having been already threatened to be hanged up at their own Doors. The Country People from different Provinces are ſo numerous in this City that the Judge of Police endeavoured to clear it of them, but to no Purpoſe, becauſe they can find no Bread nor Money in the Country; in ſhort, if proper Meaſures are not ſpeedily adopted, this Country will be one of the moſt miſerable in the World. Happy then that Nation whoſe Liberties are preſerved ſacred and inviolable! there can be Nothing wanting in it to make every Thing lovely, and to flouriſh in it; their Trade muſt be extenſive; their Manufactures numerous; the People eaſy, contented, rich, brave; the Governours happy, in governing reaſonable Creatures in a reaſonable Manner, and commanding what Principle teaches us to be fit and right. England is the Nation where theſe Effects are beſt underſtood, and moſt likely to be expected; and learn to commiſerate and pity almoſt all the World beſides!"

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, *June* 7.

"Our Politicians were never more puzzled than they are at preſent to form a proper Judgment of the Turn Affairs will take between Ruſſia and the Porte; for though a Treaty of Pacification has, for ſome Weeks, been talked of as an Event that would ſoon take Place the Czarina's Demands are conſidered by the Porte as ſo very unreaſonable that it is poſitively aſſured the Grand Seignior has declared that he will not only rather riſk another Campaign than ſubmit to them, but if the Ruſſians were abſolutely poſſeſſed of Conſtantinople he would ſtill reject them. It is generally believed that though the Court of Verſailles will not viſibly appear an Auxiliary to the Porte that ſhe has had ſufficient Influence upon the Court of Vienna to engage the Emperour to make the moſt favourable Diſpoſitions in Favour of the Grand Seignior, and that, under Pre-

preventing Incurſions into his Territories, he will abſolutely [illegible] the Operations of the Turks againſt the Ruſſians. It is indeed ſaid that a Treaty has been for ſome Time upon the Carpet between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, whereby it is ſtipulated that an Army of Obſervation is immediately to be raiſed for the Security of their reſpective Territories, but which, it is generally believed, by our deepeſt Politicians, is indeed deſigned to ſtrip the Czarina of thoſe Acquiſitions ſhe has already made, or may hereafter make, upon the Turk. We wait with Impatience for the next Poſt from Peterſburg, which will throw great Light upon the preſent critical State of Affairs."

By Letters from Carrickfergus, by the laſt Iriſh Mail, we have Advice that a Spaniſh Man of War had lately put in there under Pretence of being in Want of Water and Proviſions. Theſe they were ſupplied with, after which the Captain and ſome Officers went on Shore, took a particular Survey of the Place, and, finding it very defenceleſs, went into the Town to get ſome Refreſhment. Having viewed the Linen Works, &c. (with which they ſeemed highly pleaſed) they returned on Board, and a Gale ſpringing up, preſently ſet ſail. The Inhabitants were at firſt thrown into great Conſternation, but were ſoon made eaſy, by the courteous Behaviour of their Viſitants. It was diſcovered, during their ſhort Stay, that their ſecond Commander was an Iriſhman.

The Effects of Simplicity and Luxury on a State, exemplified from the ROMAN *Hiſtory.*

MENS Occupations are generally conformable to the Manners of the Age, and the Manners ſuited to their Condition. One and the other varied amongſt the Romans according to the Diverſity of Times. Under the Kings, the Neceſſities of Life, and the Danger of War, divided their Cares for the Space of two Hundred and forty four Years.

Under the Conſuls, when they had no War abroad, they were agitated at home by an Evil ſtill more dangerous. The domineering Spirit of the Patricians, oppoſed by that of Independence amongſt the Plebeians, held Rome in almoſt continual Broils.

This Kind of civil War proceeded from no Fund of Hatred or reciprocal Averſion, but rather from the evil Diſpoſitions of thoſe in Authority, from the ambitious Deſigns of the Conſuls, and from the ſeditious Enterpriſes of the Tribunes. The Senate even frequently prevented the Diſorders into which the People might have run, by a well timed Relaxation of their Authority; and ſometimes the People were ſatisfied with that Condeſcenſion, without abuſing it.

Theſe Remedies palliated the Evil, but did not cure it. Rome, agitated by Turns by domeſtick Troubles and foreign Wars, had only Intervals of Tranquillity; theſe precious Times were given to Agriculture; then the Difference of Ranks made none in Occupation; the Great were not leſs laborious than the common People; and thoſe two Conditions, ſo diſtinct in the City under the Titles of Patricians and Plebeians, in the Country were loſt in the general Name of Huſbandmen.

The firſt Magiſtrates, and the Generals of the Armies, cultivated their Fields, and threſhed their Grain, with thoſe Arms which had vanquiſhed the Enemy and ſupported the State; and the Roman People bluſhed not to give the Command of their Armies to thoſe illuſtrious Labourers, taken from the Plough to be intruſted with the Safety of their Country.

Hiſtory furniſhes many of theſe Examples, not only in the early Times of the Republick, but alſo in thoſe flouriſhing Ages when the Romans, already Maſters of Italy, cauſed their Power to be reſpected beyond the Seas.

I ſpeak not therefore of Quintius Cincinnatus alone, who was found labouring in his Field by thoſe who came to ſalute him Dictator. M. Curius, after having conquered the Sabines and the Samnites, and after having driven Pyrrhus out of Italy, was poſſeſſed of but one ſmall Farm, which he cultivated himſelf. The elder Cato was never weary of viſiting it, and admiring the Greatneſs of Soul of its Maſter, whom he took for his Model. By his Example, he betook himſelf to Agriculture. He has even left us ſome Works upon the Subject. He went out to Work with his Slaves, and returned to ſit at the ſame Table, eating the ſame Bread with them, and drinking of the ſame Wine. Scipio Africanus, after having defeated in Spain four of the greateſt Carthaginian Generals, after having conquered Hannibal himſelf, and rendered Carthage tributary to Rome, took up the Spade, planted and graſted his Trees. At that Time, far from thinking the Labours of the Country diſhonourable at Rome, the Cuſtom of reſiding chiefly on their Eſtates was ſo conſtant and uniform that the Name of Viatores was given to certain petty Officers, only becauſe they were continually on the Road to inform the Senators of extraordinary Aſſemblies; for as to the ordinary Ones, they were held regularly twice a Month, on the Day of the Calends, and that of the Ides, and in this Caſe there was no Need of new Advertiſement.

If the Magiſtrates and great Men lived in this Manner, what may we judge of the other Citizens; who, ſtill more attached to the Culture of their Lands, becauſe more at their own Liberty, quitted it not unleſs called to the Toils of War? The Romans, in the firſt and happy Ages of the Republick (I ſpeak of thoſe in the eaſieſt Circumſtances) were all Labourers, and all the Labourers were Soldiers.

In Time of Peace the greateſt Part ſaw the City only every nine Days. They came thither to provide themſelves with Neceſſaries, and to examine whether they ſhould approve or reject ſuch Regulations as the Magiſtrates cauſed to be poſted up at the Capitol and at the Forum, three Days ſucceſſively before they preſented them to be confirmed. It was on theſe Market Days that the Tribunes harangued the People on Affairs of Government, and it was theſe Harangues which fomented Miſunderſtandings between the Orders as long as the Republick laſted.

Yet notwithſtanding the Diſſentions and Seditions which they excited more than three Ages paſſed, from the Expulſion of the Kings, before any Blood was ſhed in Rome on that Account. Love of their Country, and cloſe Perſuaſion that the Ruin of one of the Orders would infallibly draw on that of the other, produced that Moderation. The Romans had not yet, ſays Livy, the barbarous Courage to ſhed the Blood of their Fellow Citizens; they knew no War but againſt a foreign Enemy, and the higheſt Exceſſes of the Malcontents went no farther than a temporary Separation from their Country. The Horrours of civil War were reſerved for thoſe after Times when the Roman Armies employed their Swords againſt each other, and Rome floated in the Blood of her Citizens.

Such were the Manners and principal Occupations of the Romans before that People had been corrupted by Riches and by Luxury. Probity, Simplicity, and the Love of Labour, were Virtues as common at Rome in thoſe Times as they were rare in the ſucceeding Ages. "In the "Camp, as in the City (ſays Saluſt) good Maxims and good Manners "prevailed; and the ſovereign Empire that Juſtice and Virtue had over "the Romans was leſs the Effect of the Laws than of their good natural "Diſpoſitions. They maintained themſelves, and the Republick, by two "Means: In War, by Courage; in Peace, by Juſtice and Moderation. "But as ſoon as Riches (ſays this Author, in another Place) began to "be held in Honour, and that they alone paved the Way to Command, "to Power, and to Glory, Virtue was no longer eſteemed; Poverty was "accounted ſhameful, Purity of Manners was looked upon as the Effect "of Melancholy and Miſanthropy, and the Fruits of theſe Riches were "Luxury, Avarice, and Pride."

This Change amongſt the Romans was the Conſequence of their growing Greatneſs. When, after the ſecond Punick War, they had puſhed their Conqueſts into Greece, into Aſia, Syria, &c. then into Africa; and when, laſtly, they had deſtroyed Carthage, then it was, that, forgetting their ancient Maxims, they adopted thoſe of the conquered Nations, and ſubjected themſelves to the Vices of the People they had ſubjected to their Empire.

Invincible in Labours, in Dangers, and in Adverſity, they yielded to the Sweets of Reſt and Proſperity, to the Charms of Plenty and of Riches. From a People accuſtomed to the Toils of War, and of Agriculture, they became a People who no longer piqued themſelves on any other Merit than a pretended fine Taſte for all the Refinements of a voluptuous Life. "There reigned throughout (ſays an Hiſtorian) an Effemi-"nacy which outran all the Neceſſities of Nature, which taught them "to be beforehand with Cold and Wearineſs, to lie down before the "Need of Sleep was felt, to eat and drink without waiting for Hunger "or for Thirſt."

A thorough Change immediately appeared in Rome; Nothing was ſeen but new Maſters in Arts, which they had hitherto been ignorant of. They gave their Minds to the Study of Grandeur and Magnificence in Buildings, of Sumptuouſneſs and Delicacy in their Tables, of Richneſs and Pomp in their Dreſs, of Variety and Singularity in their Furniture.

They began to commit to Slaves every toilſome Buſineſs, and to reſerve only what was agreeable, or what was reckoned honourable. Hence that Multitude of Slaves which were counted by Thouſands, and diſtinguiſhed by Nations. Some were forced by Day to Labour the Earth in Chains, under Inſpectors, alſo Slaves; and with no other Nouriſhment than Bread, and Water, and Salt, by Night were ſhut up in ſubterraneous Priſons which opened only at Top. Others, treated with leſs Hardſhip, were fixed to the Houſe in Town, and to the perſonal Service of their Maſters, with Offices and Names till then unknown.

The elder Cato never ceaſed to repreſent in the Senate the fatal Conſequences of the Luxury which in his Time began to introduce itſelf into the Republick in Proportion as ſhe enlarged her Power. "Conſcript "Fathers (ſaid he, ſpeaking of the Oppian Law, which was propoſed "to be repealed) I have often complained before you of the Luxury of "the Women, and of the Men, as well Magiſtrates as private Perſons; "you have often heard me ſay that the Republick was attacked by two "contrary Evils, Avarice and Luxury, two Plagues which have over-"turned the greateſt Empires. The State becomes more flouriſhing from "Day to Day, and makes continually new Advances. Already have we "advanced into Greece and into Aſia, opulent Countries, and full of all "the Incitements which can rouſe the Paſſions. Already have our Hands "reached the Treaſures of Kings. But it is that very Opulence which "alarms me, at which I tremble. I dread leſt the Spoils of conquered "Enemies ſhould be fatal to us, and we become the Slaves of thoſe "Riches which our Arms have gained."

The Fears of Cato were not imaginary; all he had foreſeen ſoon came to paſs. Luxury, which entered Rome in Triumph, along with the Riches and the Vices of the conquered Nations, ſtifled the Love of Virtue and of Toil, which had been its Honour and Strength. In vain did the Cenſor exert himſelf to recall the Manners, if not the Severity of ancient Times, at leaſt to ſome tolerable Degree of Moderation. The Taſte for Pleaſure, and the Contagion of Example, were always too ſtrong for the Wiſdom of his Regulations.

Virtue no longer bore up againſt the Torrent of Vices. The ancient, regular, and laborious Life, was relaxed and ſunk in Idleneſs. Extortion and Violence prevailed amongſt the Great, and Magiſtrates, whoſe Moderation and Diſcretion had been the Admiration of the Univerſe. Exhauſted by exceſs of Luxury and Debauchery, they entered upon Government only to enrich themſelves with the Spoil of the Provinces. They wrung from them immenſe Sums, by all Sorts of Exactions, to purchaſe new Employments at Rome. They pillage Allies and Subjects, to procure the Means of corrupting their Fellow Citizens.

In vain did the oppreſſed People ſeek Redreſs at Rome. The Deciſion of their Proceſſes depended on a Multitude of Judges; who being, for the moſt Part, engaged in the ſame Crimes, proſtituted their Judgments to Party Intereſts. The Laws themſelves could not put a Stop to the Diſorder. By theſe Laws the People could force the Magiſtrates, and Governours of Provinces, to make Reſtitution; but, like Cobwebs which catch ſmall Flies, but are eaſily broke through by large Ones, they yielded to Favour and to Force.

"It is not a Hundred and ten Years (ſays Cicero) ſince the Laws "againſt Extortioners have appeared amongſt us. The firſt of them "was eſtabliſhed by L. Piſo, and before his Time they knew not what "Extortion meant. But ſince that we have ſeen ſo many of them, and "one ſtill more rigorous than another; ſo many have been found guilty, "ſo many have been condemned; ſo great a War has been raiſed in "Italy, by thoſe who feared the ſame Fate; in fine, Avarice and Vio-"lence, ſurmounting Law and Juſtice, have committed ſo many Extor-"tions and Robberies on our own Allies, that, if we ſtill ſubſiſt, it "may be ſaid to be more owing to the Weakneſs of others than to our "own Strength."

The Senate, which had been the Refuge and Aſylum of Kings and Nations, the Magiſtrates and Generals, who had once placed all their Glory in defending the Provinces, and ſupporting the Allies, with inviolable Juſtice and Fidelity, from Protectors of the World became the Tyrants of it.

That Corruption, which always begins amongſt the Rich and the Great, very ſoon deſcended to the common People. Not to live in Idleneſs and Diſſipation was no longer to live like a Citizen. All the Hours of the Day, which were formerly employed in ſome uſeful Buſineſs, were divided between Pleaſures and the Intercouſe of Civilities, between the Agitations which the Paſſions exact, and the Repoſe which Nature Demands.

ANECDOTE *of Admiral* BLAKE.

EVERY Body has heard of Admiral Blake, who perhaps carried the Honour of his Country to as high a Pitch as any Man that ever lived; one Inſtance of which deſerves to be written, in indelible Characters, upon the Heart of every Britiſh Subject. This great Officer being at Malaga with his Fleet, ſome of his Seamen, out of Curioſity, went on Shore at a Time when the Hoſt was carrying about the Streets, as is uſual in all Catholick Countries upon every grand Feſtival; but, inſtead of behaving with that Decency which ſerious Men ought in a foreign Country, they not only refuſed to pay any Honours to the Bleſſed Image themſelves, but laughed at thoſe that did, than which there could not be a groſſer Affront. One of the Prieſts, fired with holy Zeal on the ſuppoſed Indignity caſt upon his God, inſpired the People with Reſentment againſt the Scoffers, ſo that they fell furiouſly upon them and drove them to their Ships, not without ſome Loſs of Blood on both Sides. The Sailors complained to their Commander of the Uſage they had met with from the Townſmen, and one and all petitioned for Leave to take their own Revenge. But the Admiral promiſed them Satisfaction in a more honourable Way; accordingly he inſtantly deſpatched a Trumpeter to the Governour of the Town, to demand the Prieſt who had been the chief Promoter of the Tumult. The Governour returned for Anſwer, that he had no Authority over the Prieſts, and therefore could not comply with the Admiral's Demand. But Blake ſent Word back that he would not inquire who had the Power to ſend the Prieſt to him, but, if he were not ſent within three Hours, he would burn the Town. Upon this reſolute Meſſage the Governour thought proper to deliver up the Prieſt; who, with Fear and Trembling, appeared before the Admiral, expecting no other than to be hanged that Inſtant upon the Yard Arm. But Blake thought fit to hear what he had to ſay in Juſtification of his Conduct. The Prieſt very naturally laid the Blame of all the Miſchief upon the rude Behaviour of the Seamen, who had ridiculed one of the moſt ſolemn Rites of their moſt holy Church. Blake anſwered, that if he had complained to him of the Inſult he would have puniſhed ſeverely the Authors of it, ſince he would not allow his Men to affront the eſtabliſhed Religion of any Place at which he might have Occaſion to touch; but he took it heinouſly that he ſhould ſpirit up the Spaniards to ſuch Inſolence, for he would have all the World to know, *that an Engliſhman was only to be puniſhed by an Engliſhman*. However, he civilly treated the Prieſt and diſmiſſed him, being ſatisfied he had him in his Power. Cromwell was exceedingly pleaſed with this Incident, and read the Letters in Council which gave an Account of it with uncommon Satisfaction, adding, "that he hoped to make the Name of an Engliſhman as much revered as ever was that of an old Roman."

ST. JOHN's (*in* Antigua) *July* 27.

The following Account of a horrid Murder and Piracy, committed on Board the Snow Eſher, Charles Finnie *Maſter, is extracted from a Memorandum taken on Board ſaid Veſſel.*

ON Sunday Eve, June 22, 1771, Charles Finnie, Maſter of the Snow Eſher, Robert Dann Half Owner and Supercargo, and Richard Bolton Surgeon, were on the Quarter Deck, the People at the ſame Time diverting themſelves at Play ſeemingly. At Half paſt eight in the Evening Captain Dann, and Bolton, retired to the Cabin. Immediately after their leaving the Deck the Doctor cried out, "Lord have Mercy on us! the People have ſeized Captain Finnie," and directly after we (Dann and Bolton) ſaw him going aſtern, calling out, Captain Dann! Captain Dann! Immediately after this they called out to Captain Dann to come on Deck, ſwearing, "damn him, he ſhall go overboard after Finnie." Captain Dann then begged them to ſave his Life, as he had done no Injury to any of them. George Waſhington then came down, with ſeveral others, broke open the Arm Cheſt, which lay in the Steerage, and loaded the Arms, none of them being loaded before. Dann and Bolton had no Time to get Arms themſelves. The Cry ſtill continued very ſtrong, particularly by John Cooper, who was chief Mate, for Captain Dann to come on Deck, where Thomas Jenkins ſtood ready with an Axe to cut him down. Dann not coming upon Deck, Thomas Terney went down with a cocked Piſtol to ſhoot him; but a Negro Wench who was on Board hung on him in ſuch a Manner, and begged on her Knees that he would ſhoot her and ſpare her Maſter's Life, that the Villain relented, and went on Deck again.

In this Situation we paſſed the Night. In the Morning the Revolters held another Conſultation, when it was determined to kill Captain Dann; but falling out among themſelves, his Fate was reſpited. They at laſt reſolved to land Captain Dann and Doctor Bolton on ſome unfrequented Iſland, where they might periſh. But the Almighty was pleaſed to interfere in our Deliverance, in Manner following.

On Wedneſday, July 10th, 1771, at Half paſt eleven at Night, Captain Dann and the Doctor being aſleep in the Cabin, they were alarmed and greatly terrified by a prodigious Noiſe and Scuffling on Deck; yet not daring to ſtir in their diſtreſſed Situation, nor go up to ſee what was the Matter, they retired under the Cabin Deck, where they ſoon after heard Thomas Jenkins call on Captain Dann and the Doctor to come up and take Poſſeſſion of the Veſſel again.

As they knew Jenkins to be as great a Villain as any of them, though he and ſome others had ſeparated on the firſt Quarrel after the Murder of Captain Finnie, they thought he was only decoying them up to kill them, and therefore did not go up. Two of the Wounded were at the ſame Time calling repeatedly on the Doctor to come up and dreſs their Wounds, or they would bleed to Death. The Doctor at laſt ventured up, and was followed by Captain Dann, on the Doctor's aſſuring him he was ſafe. On their coming on Deck they found Franciſco Maſſo, a Spaniard, who could not ſpeak a Word of Engliſh, in Poſſeſſion of the Deck; and who, with no other Weapon than an Axe, had cut and wounded, in a terrible Manner, George Waſhington (alias Fiſher) who acted as Captain, Thomas Packer, who acted as Mate, James Watſon, who was Boatſwain, and John Lamb, who acted as Gunner; the three laſt are ſince dead of their Wounds. Bartholomew Lane he threw overboard; John Cooper, who was ſhipped as chief Mate, and John Burrel, Seaman, made no Reſiſtance againſt the Spaniard, but hid themſelves below.

Thus was Captain Dann put in Poſſeſſion of his Veſſel again, in a moſt miraculous Manner; and what moſt remarkably ſhows the immediate Interpoſition of Providence in this Diſcomfiture, is that the honeſt Spaniard received only one Blow on the Head with a Handſpike, which made a Contuſion of about four Inches long, notwithſtanding the Pirates were in Poſſeſſion of the Arm Cheſt, and ſleeping all round it on Deck. Jenkins and Terney, who were left out of Irons, to aſſiſt in navigating the Veſſel, intended to have cut us off privately, a Day or two before we made the Land, but were timely ſecured in Irons. The Priſoners have ſince given Information that Waſhington and Terney had ground their Knives with Intention of murdering Captain Dann and Doctor Bolton, and that at another Time the Axes were brought up and put under the Boat for the ſame Purpoſe; that at other Times it was reſolved to ſeize and throw them overboard, as they were making their Obſervation. What prevented theſe helliſh Deſigns is not yet come to Light. William Nelſon was at the Helm when Finnie was thrown overboard, and does not appear to have been concerned in that Action; but was privy to every other Matter concerted by them after the Murder of Finnie, and deeply engaged in the Conſpiracy.

Their Intention was to have landed Captain Dann and the Doctor on ſome deſolate Iſland about the Cape de Verds, and then to have proceeded to the Brazils to ſell the Veſſel and Cargo; but on the 8th Inſtant, being fearful of falling ſhort of Proviſions, they altered their Deſign, and bore away for the Bay of Honduras. It appears alſo, by the Confeſſion of Thomas Jenkins, that James Anderſon, ſecond Mate, and John Barlow, Carpenter, were both of them acquainted with the Intentions of the Pirates ſome Time before their horrid Scheme was put in Execution, but never gave the leaſt Hint thereof to Captain Dann or Doctor Bolton, though it does not appear they had any Hand in throwing Charles Finnie overboard.

Captain Dann, of the Snow Eſher, returns Lieutenant Colonel Reynols, of the ſixty eighth Regiment, his moſt grateful Thanks for his Politeneſs, and extraordinary Expedition, in ſending off a Party of Soldiers to eſcort on Shore the Band of inhuman Pirates from whoſe bloody Machinations it has pleaſed the Almighty ſo miraculouſly to deliver him and his Surgeon, Mr. Bolton.

On Tueſday Night laſt five of the Pirates were brought aſhore under a ſtrong Guard and lodged in the Jail, and on Wedneſday Morning were brought to the Courthouſe, and underwent an Examination before three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace; when the Evidence appearing clearly againſt them, they were remanded back to Priſon, to take their Trials before a Court of Admiralty, as ſoon as a Commiſſion for that Purpoſe can be obtained from his Honour the Lieutenant General.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 5.

BY the late Veſſels from Cape Nichola Mole we learn that on the 9th of July they had, at Port au Prince, on Hiſpaniola, another ſevere Shock of an Earthquake, which deſtroyed the few remaining old Houſes, together with ſuch new Ones as had been lately erected. No Lives were loſt at this Time; for as a ſmall Shock preceded the large One, the Inhabitants removed from their Houſes, at firſt, to ſome Diſtance.

The following is the Copy of a Letter wrote by the preſent Houſe of Repreſentatives in their late Seſſion to their Agent.

SIR, *Province of* Maſſachuſetts Bay, *June* 29, 1771.

YOUR Letter of the 5th of February has been laid before the Houſe. The Contents are important, and claim our fixed Attention. We cannot think the Doctrine of the Right of Parliament to tax us is given up while an Act remains in Force for that Purpoſe, and is daily put in Execution; and the longer it remains the more Danger there is of the People becoming ſo accuſtomed to arbitrary and unconſtitutional Taxes as to pay them without Diſcontent, and then, as you juſtly obſerve, no Miniſter will ever think of taking them off, but will rather be encouraged to add others. If ever the provincial Aſſemblies ſhould be voluntarily ſilent on the Parliament's taking upon themſelves a Power thus to violate our conſtitutional and Charter Rights, it might be conſidered as an Approbation of it, or at leaſt a tacit Conſent that ſuch a Power ſhould be exerciſed at any future Time. It is therefore our Duty to declare our Rights, and our determined Reſolution, at all Times, to maintain them. The Time we know will come when they muſt be acknowledged, eſtabliſhed, and ſecured to us and our Poſterity.

We ſeverely feel the Effects, not of a Revenue raiſed, but a Tribute extorted without our free Conſent or Controul. Penſioners and Placemen are daily multiplying, and Fleets and ſtanding Armies poſted in North America, for no other apparent or real Purpoſe than to protect the Exactors and Collectors of the Tribute; for which they are to be maintained, and many of them in Pomp and Pride, to triumph over and inſult an injured People, and ſuppreſs, if poſſible, even their Murmurs; and there is Reaſon to expect that the continual Increaſe of their Numbers will lead to a proportionable Increaſe of a Tribute to ſupport them. What will be the Conſequence? Either, on the one Hand, an abject Slavery in the People, which is ever to be deprecated; or a determined Reſolution openly to aſſert and maintain their Rights, Liberties, and Privileges. The Effects of ſuch a Reſolution may, for ſome Time, be retarded by flattering Hopes and Proſpects; and while it is the Duty of all Perſons of Influence here to inculcate the Sentiments of Moderation, it will, in our Opinion, be equally the Wiſdom of the Britiſh Adminiſtration to conſider the Danger of forcing a free People, by oppreſſive Meaſures, into a State of Deſperation. We have Reaſon to believe that the American Colonies, however they may have diſagreed among themſelves in *one Mode* of Oppoſition to arbitrary Meaſures, are ſtill united in the main Principles of conſtitutional and natural Liberty; and that they will not give up one ſingle Point in Conteſt of any Importance, though they may take no violent Meaſures to obtain them. The taxing their Property without their Conſent, and thus appropriating it to the Purpoſes of their Slavery and Deſtruction, is juſtly conſidered as contrary to and ſubverſive of their original ſocial Compact, and their Intention in uniting under it. They cannot, therefore, readily think themſelves obliged to renounce thoſe Forms of Government to which alone, for the Advantages implied or reſulting, they were willing to ſubmit. We are ſenſible, as you obſerve, that the Deſign of our Enemies in England, as well as thoſe who reſide here, is to render us odious as well as contemptible, and to prevent all Concern for us in the Friends of Liberty in England; and perhaps to detach our Siſter Colonies from us, and prevent their Aid and Influence in our Behalf, when the Projects of oppreſſing us farther, and depriving us of our Rights by various violent Meaſures, ſhould be carried into Execution. In this, however, we flatter ourſelves they have failed. But ſhould all the other Colonies become weary of their Liberties, after the Example of the Hebrews, this Province, we truſt, will never ſubmit to the Authority of an abſolute Government.

We are now led to take Notice of another fatal Conſequence, which we are under ſtrong Apprehenſions will follow from theſe parliamentary Revenue Laws; and that is, the making the Governours of the Colonies, and other Officers, independent of the People for their Support. You tell us there is no doubt of ſuch Intention, and that it will be perſiſted in if the American Revenue is found ſufficient. We are the more inclined to believe it, not only becauſe the Governour of the Province of New York has openly declared it, with Regard to himſelf, to the Aſſembly there, but becauſe the preſent Governour of this Province has repeatedly refuſed to accept of the uſual Grant for his Support, though he has not been ſo explicit as to aſſign a Reaſon for it. The Charter of this Province recognizes the natural Right of all Men to diſpoſe of their Property; and the Governours here, like all other Governours, Kings, and Potentates, are to be ſupported by the free Grants of the Repreſentatives of the People. Every one ſees the Neceſſity of this to preſerve the Balance of Power, and the Freedom of any State. A Power without a Check is ſubverſive of all Freedom. If therefore the Governour, who is appointed by the Crown, ſhall be totally independent of the free Grants of the People for his Support, where is the Check upon his Power? He becomes abſolute, and may act as he pleaſes. He may make Uſe of his Power, not for the Good of thoſe who are under it, but for his own private ſeparate Advantage, or any other Purpoſe to which he may be inclined, or inſtructed by him upon whom alone he depends. Such an Independency threatens the very Being of a free Conſtitution; and, if it takes Effect, will produce, and firmly eſtabliſh, a Tyranny upon its Ruin. The Act of Parliament of the 7th of George the third, entitled "An Act for granting certain Duties in the Colonies, &c." declares, that it is expedient that a Revenue ſhould be raiſed in his Majeſty's Dominions in America for making more certain and adequate Proviſion for the defraying the Charge of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Support of civil Government in ſuch Colonies where it ſhall be found neceſſary; and towards farther defraying the Expenſes of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid Dominions. Theſe are the very Purpoſes for which this Government, by the Charter, is empowered

to grant Taxes; ſo that by the Act afore mentioned the Charter is, in Effect, made void. Agreeable to the Deſign of that Act, the Governour, it ſeems, is firſt to be made independent; and in Purſuance of the Plan of Deſpotiſm, the Judges of the Land, and all other important civil Officers, ſucceſſively. Next follows an independent military Power, to compleate the Ruin of our civil Liberties. Let us then conſider the Power the Governour already has, and his Majeſty's Negative on all our Acts, and judge whether the Purpoſes of Tyranny will not be amply anſwered. Can it be expected that any Law will paſs here but ſuch as will promote the favourite Deſign? And the Laws already made, as they will be executed by Officers altogether dependent on the Crown, will undoubtedly be perverted to the worſt Purpoſes. The Governour of the Province, and the principal Fortreſs in it, are probably already thus ſupported. Theſe are the firſt Fruits of the Syſtem. If the reſt ſhould follow, it would be only in a greater Degree a Violation of our eſſential natural Rights. For what Purpoſe then will it be to preſerve the old Forms without the Subſtance? In ſuch a State, and with ſuch Proſpects, can Britain expect any Thing but a gloomy Diſcontent in the Colonies? Let our Fellow Subjects there recollect what would have been their Fate, long ago, if their Anceſtors had ſubmitted to the unreaſonable and uncharitable Uſurpations, Exactions, and Impoſitions of the See of Rome, in the Reign of Henry the eighth. Soon would they have ſunk into a State of abject Slavery to that haughty Power, which exalteth itſelf above all that is called God; but they had the true Spirit of Liberty, and by exerting it they ſaved themſelves and their Poſterity. The Act of Parliament paſſed in the 25th of that Reign is ſo much to our preſent Purpoſe that we cannot omit tranſcribing a Part of it, and refer you to the Statute at large. In the Preamble, it is declared that "the Realm of England hath been and is free from Subjection to any Man's Law, but only to ſuch as have been deviſed, made, and ordained within the Realm, for the Wealth of the ſame." And farther, "it ſtandeth, therefore, with natural Equity and good Reaſon, that in every ſuch Law humane made within this Realm, or induced into this Realm by the ſaid Sufferance, Conſents, and Cuſtoms, your Royal Majeſty, and your Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, *repreſenting the whole State of your Realm* in this your Majeſty's High Court of Parliament, hath full Power and Authority not only to diſpenſe, but alſo to authorize ſome *ſuch* Perſon or Perſons to diſpenſe, with thoſe and all other humane Laws in this your Realm, and with every one of them, as the Quality of *the Perſons and Matter* may require, and alſo the ſaid Laws, and every one of them, to abrogate, annul, amplify, or diminiſh, as it ſhall ſeem to your Majeſty, and the Nobles and Commons of your Realm preſent in Parliament, meet and convenient for the Wealth of your Realm; and becauſe that it is now in theſe Days preſent ſeen that the State, Dignity and Superiority, Reputation and Authority, of the ſaid Imperial Crown of this Realm, by the long Sufferance of the ſaid unreaſonable and uncharitable Uſurpation and Exaction, is much and ſore decayed, and the People of this Realm thereby much impoveriſhed." It is then enacted, that "no Perſon or Perſons of the Realm, or of any other his Majeſty's Dominions, ſhall from henceforth pay any Penſions, Cenſes, Portions, Peter Pence, or any other Impoſitions, to the Uſe of the ſaid Biſhop, or of the See of Rome; but that all ſuch Penſions, &c. which the ſaid Biſhop, or Pope, hath heretofore taken, ſhall clearly ſurceaſe, and never more be levied or paid to any Perſon or Perſons in any Manner or Wiſe." Nothing ſhort of the Slavery and Ruin of the Nation would have been the Conſequence of their ſubmitting to thoſe Exactions; and the ſame will be the Fate of America if the preſent Revenue Laws remain, and the natural Effect of them, the making Governours independent, takes Place.

It is therefore with entire Approbation that we obſerve your Purpoſe freely to declare our Rights, and to remonſtrate againſt the leaſt Infringement of them. The capital Complaint of all North America hath been, is now, and will be, until relieved, a Subjugation to as arbitrary a Tribute as ever the Romans laid upon the Jews, or their other Colonies. The repealing theſe Duties in Part is not conſidered by this Houſe as a Renunciation of the Meaſure; it has rather the Appearance of a Deſign to ſooth us into Security in the Midſt of Danger. Any Species of Tribute unrepealed will ſtand as a Precedent, to be made Uſe of hereafter as Circumſtances and Opportunity may admit. If the Colonies acquieſce in a ſingle Inſtance, it will, in Effect, be yielding up the whole Matter in Controverſy. We therefore deſire it may be univerſally underſtood, that although the Tribute is paid it is not paid freely; it is extorted and torn from us againſt our Will. We bear the Inſult and the Injury for the preſent, grievous as it is, with great Impatience; hoping that the Wiſdom and Prudence of the Nation will, at length, dictate Meaſures conſiſtent with natural Juſtice and Equity. For what ſhall happen in future, *we* are not anſwerable. Your Obſervation is juſt, that it was certainly as bad Policy, when they attempted to heal our Differences, by repealing Part of the Duties only, as it is bad Surgery to leave Splinters in a Wound, which muſt prevent its healing, or in Time occaſion it to open afreſh.

The Doctrine that no Agent ought to be received or attended to by Government who is not appointed by an Act of the General Court, to which the Governour has given his Aſſent, if eſtabliſhed, muſt be attended with very ill Conſequences; for beſides the juſt Remarks you made upon it, if whatever is to be tranſacted between the Aſſemblies of the Colonies and the Government is to be done by Agents appointed by and under the Direction of the three Branches, it will be utterly impracticable for an Aſſembly ever to lay before the Sovereign their Complaints of Grievances occaſioned by the corrupt and arbitrary Adminiſtration of a Governour. This Doctrine, which we have Reaſon to think was firſt advanced by Governour Bernard, at a Time when he became the principal Agent in involving the Nation and the Colonies in Controverſy and Confuſion, very probably is now become a Subject of Inſtruction to Governour Hutchinſon *, who refuſes to confirm the Grants of the Aſſembly to the Agents for the reſpective Houſes. In this he carries the Point beyond Governour Bernard, who aſſented to Grants made in general Terms for Services performed, without holding up the Name of Agent; but Governour Hutchinſon declines his Aſſent even in that Form. So that we are reduced to a Choice of Difficulties, either to have no Agent at all, but ſuch as ſhall be under the Influence of the Miniſter, or to find ſome other Way to ſupport an Agent than by Grants of the General Aſſembly. But we are fallen into Times when Governours of Colonies ſeem to think themſelves bound to conform to Inſtructions, without any Regard to the civil Conſtitution, or even the publick Safety. *Signed by the* SPEAKER.

* *Since the writing of this Letter an Inſtruction of this Kind is arrived, which has been communicated by the Governour to his Majeſty's Council, and is recorded in their Journal!*

NEW LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

LAST Monday arrived here Captain William Packwood, in ſixteen Days from Trinity in Martinico, at which Place it was very ſickly with the Meaſles and yellow Fever. He loſt three of his People with the Fever, namely, his Cooper, Benjamin Phillimore, of Norwich, William Young, of this Town, and a Frenchman. It was ſtill more ſickly at St. Pierre, where great Numbers died daily, particularly of the Soldiers in Garriſon.

Five Thouſand regular Troops had arrived there from the 1ſt of April to the 12th of June.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 19.

FROM St. Chriſtopher's we learn that on the 16th of July the following Men of War arrived there, in their Way to Jamaica, namely, Princeſs Amelia, Admiral Rodney, Captain Marſhall, of eighty Guns; Boyne, Captain Burnet, of ſeventy; Modeſte, Captain Wheelock, of ſixty four; and Achilles, Captain Collins, of ſixty Guns. The Diana Frigat, Captain Onſlow, of thirty two Guns, and the Merlin Sloop, Captain Fotherington, of ſixteen Guns, which left England with the above Ships, were not then arrived.

To the PRINTER.

AS ſeveral Hundred of the induſtrious Farmers and Planters of North Carolina, ſome of whom were in good Circumſtances, have been entirely ruined by the Malpractices of the publick Officers of Government, and the Extortion of thoſe Vultures the Lawyers, who have for Years, with Impunity, been gorging on the Vitals of that unfortunate Country, I beg you will inſert the following Sketch of the Bills of Coſts in one of the Courts there, as a Specimen of the Injuſtice of their Law Proceedings.

A PLANTER.

William Few had ſix Actions for trifling Differences and Debts, one of which was diſcontinued; the Bill of Coſt was,

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Second Verdict, for	£ 1	19	8	Debt and Coſt,	9	18	1
Third Verdict, for	7	0	0	Do. and Do.	21	1	0
Fourth Verdict, for	0	13	4	Do. and Do.	7	5	4
Fifth Verdict, for	1	1	2	Do. and Do.	11	4	6
Sixth Verdict, for	0	0	0	Coſt,	13	6	5
	£ 10	15	0		£ 71	8	4
					10	15	0
					£ 60	13	4

So that, in recovering ten Pounds fifteen Shillings, the Coſts are ſixty Pounds thirteen Shillings and fourpence.

Advertiſements.

TREASURY OFFICE, *Sept.* 3, 1771.

THE ſeveral Proprietors of TOBACCO lately deſtroyed at different Warehouſes may receive the Money due to them, as ſoon as their Accounts are ſettled, and properly certified.

It is hoped that the NEW EMISSION OF TREASURY NOTES is effectually guarded againſt Counterfeits and Forgeries, being printed upon the ſame Sort of Paper as the laſt, with the ſame and ſome other additional Checks. To prevent the Practiſe of PASTING other PAPER on the BACKS of the NOTES, by which the Tranſparency of them, and the initial Letters wrought in the genuine Paper itſelf, might be obſcured and obliterated, I think it adviſeable to ſubjoin a Clauſe of the late Act of Aſſembly, under the Authority of which the Notes are iſſued.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

EXTRACT *from the* ACT *of* ASSEMBLY.

"And whereas PASTING of PAPER on the Back of ſuch Treaſury Notes may be a Means of preventing the Detection of Forgeries, "*Be it further enacted*, that no Perſon ſhall be entitled to a Redemption "of any Note on the Back of which any other Paper ſhall be ſo paſted; "*but if any Treaſury Note* ſhall be accidentally torn, wetted, or otherwiſe defaced, the Proprietor thereof ſhall be entitled to receive the "Amount thereof from the Treaſurer, upon returning ſuch Note to him, "to be burnt as aforeſaid."

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, on* Thurſday *the* 3d *of* October, *before Mr.* Wyld's *Door, in* Blandford,

ABOUT twenty likely BLOODED HORSES, MARES, and COLTS; alſo three MULES, each a Year old laſt Spring. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to

AUGUSTINE WILLIS.

To be SOLD, *in the Town of* PORTSMOUTH,

THREE LOTS of LAND, conveniently ſituated upon the Water Side, as there is ſufficient Water for any Ship within a few Yards of Low Water Mark, which, with a ſmall Expenſe, might be converted into a very fine Wharf, whereon might be built Warehouſes, &c. The above Lots lie in the moſt advantageous Spot of any in *Portſmouth*, being contiguous to the Ferry, and on that Account eaſy of Acceſs to *Norfolk*; for which Reaſons the Subſcriber preferred them, who was the firſt Perſon that ſettled there, and had his Choice of all the Lots when the Town was planned.——On the Lots are ſeveral Dwellinghouſes, and a large Store, with Plenty of Room to build Stores ſufficient for any Company that may chooſe to ſettle thereon for Trade. They will be put off in four Diviſions, or all together, as it will ſuit Purchaſers. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

FRANCIS MILLER.

TAKEN up, by the Subſcriber, in *Southampton*, near the Courthouſe, a BLACK HORSE, a natural Pacer, about four Feet five Inches high, twelve Years old, not branded, and a Bell on. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds ten Shillings.

RICHARD RICKS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Monday *the* 28*th of* October, *on the Premiſes,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing five Hundred and thirty three Acres, lying in *New Kent* County, on the north Side of *Chickahominy* Swamp, about three Miles above Mr. *William Holt*'s Forge (it being the Place I formerly lived in) whereon is a good Dwellinghouſe, thirty two by eighteen, with all other convenient Outhouſes, and the Plantation in good Order for Cropping.——At the ſame Time and Place will be SOLD about twenty Head of CATTLE, with the Stock of HOGS. The Time of Credit to be agreed on at the Day of Sale.

JONATHAN PATTERSON, Senior.

To be SOLD *at* Norfolk, *on* Thurſday *the* 19*th of* September, *for ready Money,*

SUNDRY very valuable NEGRO MEN and WOMEN, belonging to the Eſtate of *Richard Knight*, deceaſed.

BENJAMIN KNIGHT.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. *Henry Tucker*, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known; and thoſe indebted to that Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment. Attendance will be given, at *Williamſburg*, from the 25th of *October* to the End of the General Court, in Order to receive the Money then due by the Purchaſers of the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *Tucker*, in *Halifax* and *Norfolk* Counties. As the Circumſtances of the Eſtate render it impoſſible to give any Indulgence, thoſe that neglect to pay at that Time may depend on having their Bonds put in Suit.

JAMES GLASSFORD, Attorney for
NIEL JAMIESON, Adminiſtrator.

BEDFORD County, *Auguſt* 19, 1771.

I INTEND for *Scotland* in a ſhort Time.

JOHN HOOK.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, on *Wedneſday* Night, the 28th of *Auguſt*, a CHESTNUT HORSE, very low in Fleſh, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, has a hanging Mane, a Switch Tail, two white Feet behind, a ſmall Blaze in his Forehead, and a Brand on the off hind Buttock Something like the Figures 36, but very dull. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, ſo that the Owner may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

STRAYED or ſtolen, about two Months ago, a DARK BAY HORSE, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane, Switch Tail, and no Brand. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given to any Perſon who delivers the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber, in *York* Town.

DAVID THOMPSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 5, 1771.

RUN away laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Lad about ſeventeen Years of Age, named RICHARD HOBDAY, who wears his own light coloured Hair, and had on a dark coloured *Ruſſia* Drab Coat and Breeches, and a *Virginia* ſtriped Waiſtcoat. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

HUMPHREY HARWOOD.

MECKLENBURG, *September* 1, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, this Day, an Apprentice Lad named EDWARD WILSON, a clear Mulatto, a Carpenter and Joiner by Trade. He is about eighteen Years of Age, about five Feet ſeven Inches high, has long black Hair, tied behind, much inclined to curl, has a Scar on the Top of his right Foot, which he got by the Stroke of an Adze, and as he walks his Ancle cracks remarkably. He had on when he went away a ſhort Bath Coating Coat, a Sky blue Duroy Waiſtcoat, and Oſnabrug Breeches; and he carried with him two Check, two brown Sheeting, and one white Shirt, alſo a Pair of Check and a Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers, with a brown Holland Waiſtcoat. Whoever delivers the ſaid Apprentice to me, within two Miles of Mr. *Lewis Parham*'s Store, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

Tf PHILIP MALLORY.

*** He is ſuppoſed to be gone towards *Hampton*.

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who are ſober diſcreet Lads, and complete Workmen. Such may have Encouragement by applying to me in *Williamſburg*.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

*** A Set of BLACKSMISTHS TOOLS to be ſold cheap. Inquire as above.

Now in the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by JOHN DUNLAP, *at the neweſt Printing Office in* Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, *and will be delivered to the Subſcribers agreeable to the original Propoſals, Price (bound) Five Shillings* Pennſylvania *Currency, printed on a fine Paper, and an elegant Type,*

ALL THE

POETICAL Writings, and ſome other Pieces,

OF THE

Reverend NATHANIEL EVANS, *A. M.*

Late Miſſionary in *Glouceſter* County, *New Jerſey*, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount *Kilmurray*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

N. B. *As the Liſt of Subſcribers will be committed to the Preſs in a few Weeks, it is hoped that all thoſe who are deſirous of encouraging this Publication, and who may not yet have ſubſcribed, will ſend their Names, without Loſs of Time, to the Printer of this Paper.*

*** *The* SUBSCRIBERS *ſhall have their* BOOKS *printed on a fine writing Paper.*

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Prince Edward*, ſome Time in *June* 1770, a Negro Lad named WINDSOR, who for ſeveral Years laſt has waited upon me, and is acquainted with moſt Parts of the Country. He is a ſenſible and artful Fellow, about five Feet high, a handſome lively Look, and ſpeaks quick. He was taken up by Mr. *William Mitchell* of *York*, and committed to that Jail, at which Time he called himſelf *William Florence*, and ſaid he was free, and, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Negro impriſoned with him, broke the Priſon. He has ſince been ſeen about *Williamſburg*, near which Place perhaps he is ſtill concealed. He carried away with him a brown Holland Coat, blue Broadcloth Waiſtcoat, two white Linen Shirts, two Pair of Oſnabrug Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings. As I have Reaſon to apprehend he will endeavour to get on Board a Veſſel, in Order to make his Eſcape out of the Colony, I do hereby forewarn all Maſters and Commanders of Veſſels from taking him on Board. I will give TEN POUNDS to any Perſon that will contrive him to me, and FIVE POUNDS for ſuch Intelligence that I may get him.

WILLIAM WATTS.

YORK Town, *Auguſt* 29, 1771.

IMPORTED in the *Virginia*, Captain *Robertſon*, a choice Aſſortment of COARSE IRISH LINENS, CALICOES, GERMAN OSNABRUGS, HEMPEN ROLLS, COARSE WOOLLENS and HOSE for NEGROES, alſo a Quantity of LOAF SUGAR and PEPPER; which the Subſcriber will ſell by the Package, or Quantity, at a reaſonable Advance, for CASH.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

MANCHESTER, *Auguſt* 12, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber has loſt or miſlaid SEVEN of the Honourable *William Byrd*'s LOTTERY TICKETS, belonging to Mr. *Alexander M'Caul*; to which were drawn ſeven Hundred Acres of Land, namely,

No. 2365	a Prize of	100 Acres,	743
6770	——	——	746
2895	——	——	747
5932	——	——	754
8832	——	——	755
4700	——	——	756
9918	——	——	757

He gives this publick Notice, to prevent any fraudulent Uſe being made of them. The Honourable *William Byrd*, Eſquire, and his Truſtees, made Mr. *M'Caul* a Deed for the above ſeven Hundred Acres, in *July* laſt.

JAMES LYLE.

To be LET, *to the* LOWEST BIDDER,

THE BUILDING of a WAREHOUSE at the CAPITOL LANDING, forty Feet by twenty, with one ten Foot Shed. Alſo the repairing of another Warehouſe. Thoſe who incline to undertake the ſame are deſired to attend at Mr. *Matthew Moody*'s, near the *Landing* on *Tueſday* the 10th of next Month, at eleven o'Clock.

JOHN PRENTIS.
AUGUST 29, 1771. THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
WILLIAM DIGGES, Junior.

BY the *Virginia*, Capt. *Robertſon*, PURDIE and DIXON have imported a freſh Aſſortment of all Kinds of Paper, fine large *Dutch* and *Hudſon* Bay Quills, fine Japan Ink, ſhining Sand, red and black *Dutch* Sealing Wax, red and black Inkpowder, red Ink in Vials, neat Silver and Steel Pencil Caſes, Pewter Ink Cheſts and Stands, *Edinburgh* Inkpots, red and black Lead Pencils, broad and narrow red Tape, Ivory Folders, Morocco Pocket Books and Aſs Skin Memorandum Books of different Sizes, beſt Reading Glaſſes in Tortoiſeſhell Caſes mounted with Silver, common Ditto, Temple and common Spectacles, German Flutes (ſome of a new Conſtruction) Violins, *Hardkens*'s beſt Rappee, &c. &c. Alſo the following Muſick, namely, Inſtructions for the Harpſichord, Violin, and *German* Flute; *Paſquali*'s Thorough Baſs for the Harpſichord; *Baccheriel* and *Burgeſs* Senior's Leſſons for the Harpſichord; Midas, the Padlock, and Love in a Village, for the Harpſichord, Voice, German Flute, Violin, or Guitar; the Maid of the Mill, and Cunning Man, for the Harpſichord, Violin, German Flute, and Hautboy; Periodical Overtures for the Harpſichord, Piano Forte, &c. eight *Italian* Sonatas for two Violins or Flutes, with a Thorough Baſs for the Harpſichord, by ſeveral eminent Compoſers; *Fiſher*'s Minuets, with Variations for the Harpſichord; *Arnold*, *Galuppi*, and *Manzinghi*'s Sonatas for the Harpſichord; *Paſquali*, *Campioni*, *Schobart*, *Juſt*, *Pugnani*, *Florio*, *Lates*, and *Richter*'s Sonatas; *Stamitz*'s Concertos, Duets, and grand Orcheſtra Trios; *Gaſparini*'s Trios; *Corelli*'s Solos; *Vivaldi*'s Cuckoo Concertos; *Barbella* and *Reinard*'s Duets.——Mrs. *Madden*'s ſovereign Oil for Bruiſes and Strains; Doctor *Radcliff*'s famous Purging Elixir; *Bateman*'s Pectoral Drops; *Stoughton*'s, *Squire*'s, and *Daffy*'s Elixirs; *Turlington*'s Balſam; *Britiſh* Oil, for Conſumptions, Coughs, and other inward Diſorders; *Frances*'s Female Strengthening Elixir; *Hooper*'s Female Pills; *Swinſon*'s Electuary for the Stone and Gravel; and *Pike*'s Ointment for the Itch.

GLOUCESTER County, *Auguſt* 29, 1771.

THE Subſcriber gives this publick Notice, that he is now ſettled at the Plantation which belonged to the late Mrs. *Batop*, and where the late Doctor *Alexander Dalgleiſh* boarded, with an Intent to practiſe PHYSICK and SURGERY. He now willingly offers his Service to thoſe who may ſtand in Need of his Aſſiſtance, and will be proud to receive their Favours. He has moſt Sorts of Drugs and Medicines, and many other Things in his Way, all good in their Kinds, to diſpoſe of at a reaſonable Price for ready Money.

WILLIAM CARTER.

*** He is inclined either to ſell, or rent by the Year, his Dwellinghouſe and Lots in *Palace* Street, which may be entered on by the firſt of *October* next. For the Terms apply to Mr. *John Carter*, Merchant in *Williamſburg*.

IMPORTED *from* Glaſgow, *in the* Bogle, *Captain* Patrick Bogle,

TWO Caſks, one of NAILS, the other of COPPERAS, without any Mark or Number. And from *London*, in the *Charming Nelly*, Captain *John Carnaby*, a large Bundle of ALUM. The Owners may have them, by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Hobbs's Hole*.

JAMES LANG.

COMMITTED to *Suffolk* Jail, on Suſpicion of being a Convict Servant, a Man about five Feet eight or nine Inches high; he has brown Hair, of a fair Complexion with Freckles, ſays he is a Weaver by Trade, and that he came from *Glaſgow*, but gives various Accounts of himſelf. Likewiſe a Negro Man about the ſame Height, well ſet, and very black; ſays he is a Freeman, and at other Times ſays he has a Maſter, but will not tell his Maſter's Name. The Negro has not any Marks that I remember.

WILLIAM GRANBERY, Jailer.

WANTED,

A WOMAN of a good Character who is acquainted with Houſekeeping, and would be willing to take the Charge of a large Family. Inquire of the Printer.

POETS CORNER.

CARE and GENEROSITY.

OLD *Care*, with Induſtry and Art,
At length ſo well had play'd his Part,
He heap'd up ſuch an ample Store
That Avarice could not ſigh for more:
Ten Thouſand Flocks his Shepherd told,
His Coffers overflow'd with Gold;
The Land all round him was his own,
With Corn his crowded Granaries groan.
In ſhort, ſo vaſt his Charge and Gain,
That to poſſeſs them was a Pain;
With Happineſs oppreſs'd he lies,
And much too prudent to be wiſe.
Near him there liv'd a beauteous Maid,
With all the Charms of Youth array'd;
Good, amiable, ſincere, and free,
Her Name was *Generoſity*.
'Twas her's the Largeſt to beſtow
On rich and poor, on Friend and Foe;
Her Doors to all were open'd wide,
The Pilgrim there might ſafe abide:
For th' hungry and the thirſty Crew
The Bread ſhe broke, the Drink ſhe drew;
There *Sickneſs* laid her aching Head,
And there *Diſtreſs* could find a Bed.
Each Hour, with an all-bounteous Hand,
Diffus'd ſhe Bleſſings round the Land;
Her Gifts and Glory laſted long,
And numerous was th' accepting Throng.
At length pale *Penury* ſeiz'd the Dame,
And Fortune fled, and Ruin came;
She found her Riches at an End,
And that ſhe had not made one Friend.
All blam'd her for not giving more,
Nor thought on what ſhe'd done before.
She wept, ſhe rav'd, ſhe tore her Hair,
When lo! to comfort her, came *Care*,
And cry'd, "My Dear, if you will join
"Your Hand in nuptial Bonds with mine,
"All will be well, you ſhall have Store,
"And I be plagu'd with Wealth no more.
"Though I reſtrain your bounteous Heart,
"You ſtill ſhall act the generous Part."
The Bridal came, great was the Feaſt,
And good the Pudding, and the Prieſt:
The Bride in nine Months brought him forth
A little Maid of matchleſs Worth;
Her Face was mix'd of Care and Glee,
They chriſten'd her *Economy*,
And ſtil'd her fair *Diſcretion*'s Queen,
The Miſtreſs of the golden Mean.
Now *Generoſity*, confin'd,
Is perfect eaſy in her Mind;
She loves to give, yet knows to ſpare,
Nor wiſhes to be free from *Care*.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber in *Buckingham*, near *Willis*'s Mountains, on *Buffalo* Creek a middle ſized SORREL MARE about four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, three or four Years old this Spring, branded upon the near Shoulder with a Woman's Stirrup Iron, and upon the near Buttock thus [], with a little white Spot about two Inches above the Brand; ſhe has a Star in her Forehead, paces naturally, and is not docked. Poſted, and appraiſed to twelve Pounds. JOHN ADCOCK.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a Term of Years, and entered upon immediately*,

THE capital Prize drawn in the Honourable *William Byrd*'s Lottery, conſiſting of a DOUBLE FORGE and valuable GRISTMILL, with two Acres and a Half of LAND adjoining; alſo two Thouſand Acres of exceeding good LAND, the fartheſt Part of which is not more than three Miles from the Works. The Land, *&c.* will be ſold, or rented, with or without the Forge and Mill, and laid off in ſmall Parcels to ſuit Purchaſers. Long Credit (if required) will be allowed for greateſt Part of the Money, Bond with approved Security being given.—I would have no Objection to diſpoſe of one Moiety of the Whole, or the Stream with or without the Land, to a ſuitable Partner. It is capable of great Improvement, being ſituated in the Heart of a fine Wheat Country; and, at a ſmall Expenſe, the Forge may be converted into a good Merchant Mill, which would manufacture a Hundred Thouſand Buſhels in a Seaſon, beſides the Advantage ariſing from the Griſtmill, which is worth, at leaſt, two Hundred Pounds a Year. The Terms will be made agreeable; and the Land and Works may be viewed, at any Time, by applying to Mr. *Richard Crump*, Merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.

HENRY MORSE.

*** The UTENSILS, and OLD IRON, belonging to the Forge, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. Tf

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To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 19*th of* September, *at* King William *Court*,

MY STORES and LOT at *Weſt Point*, which I advertiſed ſome Time ago, but did not deſcribe them. The Storehouſes are new, twenty eight Feet by ſixteen each, ſtand cloſe to the Water Side, and are as well finiſhed as any in the Colony. One of them is intended for wet Goods, Grain, *&c.* and has an exceeding good dry Cellar; the other is for dry Goods, and has a Lodging Room, with a Brick Chimney, at one End, plaiſtered and whitewaſhed. There is alſo a very ſtrong new Stable, twelve Feet by ſixteen, with an eight Foot Shed at one End, and a Neceſſary Houſe eight Feet ſquare, quite new. The Lot is poſted and railed in. Fifty Pounds Caſh to be paid this *October* General Court, and two Years Credit for the Remainder.

JOHN G. FRAZER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Auguſt* 20, 1771.

TO be SOLD, at the Townhouſe in *Fredericksburg*, on the 24th Day of *September* next (being the ſecond Day of the Fair) ſeveral Articles belonging to the Eſtate of the late JOHN MERCER, Eſquire, deceaſed; *the Particulars appearing in the Catalogue publiſhed laſt Week*. Credit will be allowed for all Sums above ſix Pounds till the 25th Day of *April* next, bearing Intereſt from the Sale, to be abated if the Principal is paid when due. Five *per Cent*. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money. All Purchaſers to give Bond and Security, and thoſe who delay to do ſo will be conſidered as not entitled to any Credit.

I have reſerved the firſt Day of the Fair for my Clients, and requeſt they will be ſo obliging as to do their Buſineſs with me on that Day, as it will be impoſſible for me to attend to any other Buſineſs than this Sale on the other Days of the Fair.

I beg Leave to remind the Purchaſers, at the laſt Sale, that the Bonds will become payable the 23d of *September* next; as the Money is really greatly wanting, I earneſtly entreat them to be punctual in their Payments. JAMES MERCER.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol, April* 27, 1771.

John Barnes, and *Thomas How Ridgate*, Merchants, and Plaintiffs, againſt
John Croſbie, and *William Croſbie*, *James Kirk*, *Jonathan Hall*, and *George Gilpin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants *John* and *William Croſbie* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *John* and *William Croſbie* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſon, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendants (*John* and *William Croſbie*) do appear on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Truro*, in the County of *Fairfax*; and be alſo poſted up at the Front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

NEWCASTLE, *Auguſt* 14, 1771.

THE Subſcribers have on Hand about ſeven or eight Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, which they would ſell in the Wholeſale Way on reaſonable Terms, giving one and two Years Credit.

PEARSON and COCHRAN.

For S A L E,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, two thouſand Acres in *Mecklenburg* County, on the Branches of *Blueſtone* Creek, adjoining the Lands of Colonel *Robert Munford*, and Mr. *Stephen Evans*. Three thouſand Acres in *Bedford* County, on *Stanton* River, and the Branches of *Seneca* Creek. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Lands will be ſhown the ſame by applying to *Samuel Mangum* of *Mecklenburg*, or *Richard Stith* of *Bedford*, and the Terms will be made known by *John Murray* in *Prince George*. 4

AUGUST 22, 1771.

A HUNDRED valuable SLAVES will be ſold at *Rocky Ridge*, for ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable at the enſuing General Court, on *Thurſday* the 26th of *September*, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day. 5

To be S O L D,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Pittſylvania* County, lying on *Mayo* and *Smith*'s Rivers, containing ten Thouſand and fifty five Acres. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Colonel *Samuel Jordan*, in *Buckingham* County, who is properly authoriſed to ſell it, and will attend on the Premiſes from the 10th of *October* to the 20th of *November*. Twelve Months Credit (or longer, if deſired) will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and good Security to my ſaid Attorney.

5 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

CHARLES CITY, *Auguſt* 21, 1771.

WANTED, a MILLER that underſtands the Management of a MERCHANT MILL. A good Recommendation will be neceſſary.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE TOBACCO ſaved at *Shocko*, *Byrd*'s, *Rocky Ridge*, and *Warwick* Warehouſes, will be ſold publickly, at *Richmond*, on *Wedneſday* the 4th of *September*; and to prevent Suits being brought againſt thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of Tobacco floated from the ſaid Warehouſes, they are deſired to account for the ſame by that Day, otherwiſe they will be immediately proceeded againſt by the Commiſſioners, according to the Directions of the Act of Aſſembly.

JULY 27, 1771.

COMMITTED to *Northumberland* Jail, on the 22d of *July*, a NEGRO MAN, who ſays his Name is *Charles*, that he formerly belonged to *James Pride*, Eſquire, of *York*, and was ſold by him, laſt Year, to Mr. *Samuel Griffin*. He is about five Feet ſeven Inches high, twenty Years of Age, of a ſlender Make, and has a remarkable Scar in his Forehead thus C. He had with him, when taken up, thirteen Shillings Caſh; and, beſides the Clothes on his Back, one brown Linen Coat, a fine Linen Shirt, one Pair of Cotton Stockings, and two Handkerchiefs. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take him away.

PETER HAYNCE, Jailer.

COMMITTED to *Cheſterfield* Jail, on the 25th of *July*, a NEGRO MAN named *Sam*. He ſays he belongs to Mrs. *Elizabeth Wallis*, of *Norfolk*, and that he ran away from on Board a Schooner, one *Caſſel* Maſter. His Clothing is an Oſnabrug Shirt, and a Pair of white coloured Broadcloth Breeches. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and fetch him away.

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

CABIN POINT, *Auguſt* 16, 1771.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Deſk, between the 1ſt and 7th Inſtant, about eighteen Pounds *Virginia* PAPER MONEY, among which were two Bills of five Pounds, and I think only one leſs than forty Shillings. I ſhall eſteem it a Favour if ſuch Money is offered to be paſſed by a Negro, or any ſuſpected Perſon, to have it ſtopped and adviſe me of it, as I expect to have it in my Power to prove ſome of the Bills. JOHN HEATH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on the 24th of *December* laſt, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at Work in *Norfolk* for ſome Time paſt, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hoſtler and Gardener; and what may detect him ſooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelſome and ſaucy. Whoever will ſecure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me TEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.

Tf JOHN WORMELEY.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, near *Leeds* Town, almoſt thirteen Months ago, a BLACK MARE, about fourteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock H V, and trots and gallops. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds.

STEPHEN TURNBULL.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBERS, *at their Store in* PORTSMOUTH,

LOAF, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugar, Jamaica Spirits, *Antigua* and Northward Rum, Chocolate, *Madeira* Wine *London* Quality five Years old, a few Pieces of very fine Bolting Cloths, a Parcel of Grindſtones, a Pair of *Cologne* Millſtones four Feet five Inches Diameter, a Quantity of double Oil Flints, Marble Slabs, a few Wheat Fans, and a few Dozen of Ruſſia Mats.

¶ Good clean bright FLAXSEED taken in Payment.

4 INGLIS and LONG.

HANOVER, *Auguſt* 14, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Captain GEORGE HUBBARD, of *London*, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber, who is empowered to act for his Executors. PETER LYONS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, upon the Premiſes, on the* 25*th Day of* October *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Dinwiddie* County, on the Branches of *Namozeen* Creek, near *Hutching*'s Ordinary, about twenty Miles from *Peterſburg*, containing eight Hundred and forty four Acres. There are about fifty or ſixty Acres of it cleared, with a new Quarter, Overſeer's Houſe, Tobacco Houſe, and ſome Apple and Peach Trees. The Time of Payment of the Purchaſe Money to be agreed on at the Day of Sale. Any Perſon wanting to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to the Overſeer, on the Place. 10 JOSIAH TATEM.

For SALE, *and may be entered on immediately*,

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouſes, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Walter Peter*. There are four Acres of Land well incloſed, a good Dwellinghouſe, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, alſo a Storehouſe, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houſes. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

Tf JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houſes are not ſold they will be rented or a Term of Years, not exceeding three.

AS I intend to remove up the Country next Fall, I would ſell my Plantation in *King & Queen* County, which conſiſts of ſix Hundred and fifty five Acres of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* River, about ſix Miles above *Weſt Point*, and has on it a very good neat convenient Brick Houſe with two large Rooms, two Cloſets, and a Paſſage on a Floor, with good Cellars under it, two very pleaſant Porticoes, one above and the other below Stairs, neatly finiſhed, with Baniſters and *India* Work, a very convenient Storehouſe ſixty Feet long, with two Floors and a Cellar, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary, Garden, *&c.* in good Order. The Land is good for Corn, and with Manure will produce fine Tobacco. There is alſo belonging to the above mentioned Tract one Hundred Acres of Marſh, lying oppoſite, on the other Side the River, which is very convenient for getting Hay, *&c.* Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN MEREDITH.

Who has alſo for Sale another Plantation in *King & Queen* County, juſt below *Weſt Point*, known by the Name of *Gough's Point*, containing two Hundred Acres, adjoining the Land of Mr. *Samuel Meredith*, on which is a good Deal of Marſh that with little Expenſe might be made a valuable Meadow. The Land is well timbered, but no Improvements on it.

I have alſo three LOTS in *Weſt Point* for Sale, whereon is a neat little Dwellinghouſe with two Rooms on a Floor, and an old Kitchen. The above mentioned Land will be ſold together, or in ſeparate Tracts, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. Tf

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VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol, May* 4, 1771.

John M'Dowall, Plaintiff, againſt *Ebenezer M'Culloch*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh*, *North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine*, *James Gibſon*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, and
John M'Dowall, and *Alexander Gray*, Plaintiffs, againſt *Ebenezer M'Culloch*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh*, *North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants *Ebenezer* and *George* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Ebenezer* and *George* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demands of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendants (*Ebenezer* and *George*) do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Bills of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Elizabeth River*, in the County of *Norfolk*; and be alſo poſted up at the Front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 23*d of* September, *being Fair Day (the Sale formerly advertiſed being prevented by Badneſs of Weather)*

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, uſed to Cropping and Farming. Twelve Months credit will be allowed, on Bond, with Security, bearing Intereſt from the Date.——I have alſo ſome other SLAVES to diſpoſe of at private Sale, among whom are two Carpenters and a few Houſe Servants.

I will alſo ſell the Plantation whereon I now live, in *King George* County, oppoſite to *Fredericksburg*, with or without the Ferry. Credit (if required) will be extended to one, two, or three Years, to ſuit the Purchaſer.

10 JAMES HUNTER,

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, *April* 11, 1771.

THE St. CECILIA SOCIETY give Notice, that they will engage with, and give ſuitable Encouragement to, MUSICIANS properly qualified to perform at their CONCERT, provided they apply on or before the firſt Day of *October* next.—The Performers they are in Want of are, a firſt and ſecond Violin, two Hautboys, and a Baſſoon, whom they are willing to agree with for one, two, or three Years.

JOHN GORDON, Preſident.
12 THOMAS LN. SMITH, Vice Preſident.

To be S O L D,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing five Thouſand five Hundred and fifty ſeven Acres, in *Ward*'s Fork, *Charlotte* County, which is in fine Order for Cropping, having all convenient Houſes, Barns, Negro Quarters, *&c.* and under good Fence. It will be ſold in Lots, or laid off in the old Survey. Alſo for Sale, eleven Hundred and twenty Acres on *Buck Mountain*. Long Credit will be given, if required. For Terms apply to BENJAMIN WALLER, JOHN WAYLES, RICHARD HANSON, } Attornies for *John Lidderdale*, Eſquire.

Tf

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericksburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen*'s Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements*'s, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherſt* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.